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Instructions for use

A NEW SPECIES OF *DRYOCOETES* FROM HOKKAIDO

(Coleoptera, Scolytidae)

By MOTONORI INOUE and AKIRA NOBUCHI

In the course of the writers' studies on the bark beetles in the forest zone of Hokkaido, one new species was found attacking Oregon pine trees which were planted at Nopporo National Forest about 36 years ago. It will be described hereafter.

The writers wish to acknowledge their indebtedness to Dr STEPHEN L. WOOD, Dr. J. B. THOMAS and Mr. TADAO HIRASA for their kind guidance and assistance in this work.

Dryocoetes cristatus sp. nov.

Cylindrical, oblong, parallel-sided; shining, reddish brown, with black eyes, covered with long setae on dorsum and short setae on ventral surface (Fig. 1).

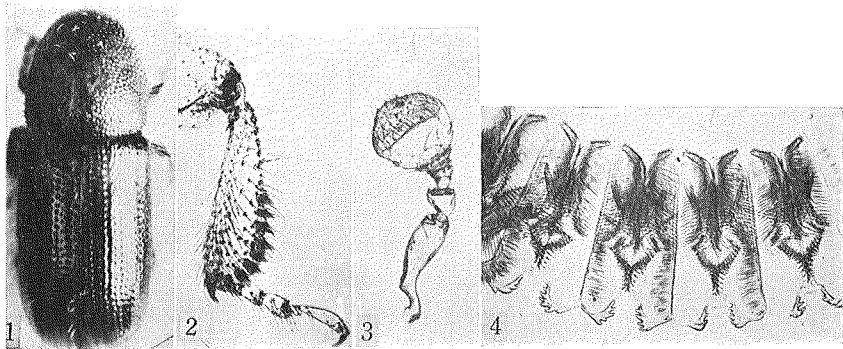


Fig. 1. *Dryocoetes cristatus* n. sp.; dorsal aspect of adult.
2. ditto; leg. 3. ditto; antenna. 4. ditto;
proventriculus.

Head slightly convex, transversely depressed on frons, rather closely punctate, sparsely covered with short setae; frons without median carina, covered with distinct granules and having a rather close tuft consisting of long setae. Proventriculus as in Fig. 4. Eyes large, emarginate at

anterior margin. Antennae with 5-segmented funicles, 1st segment large, longer than 2nd and 3rd together, 4th and 5th widened; club with basal corneous part evidently wider than long (Fig. 3). Prothorax as long as wide, basal corner rounded, lateral sides rounded, not or slightly widened to basal one-fourth and then narrowing anteriorly, anterior margin strongly rounded; disk strongly convex, with a weak boss situated behind middle, closely asperate, the asperation finer on lateral and apical portions, basal portion without punctures, but having granules, clothed with long setae. Scutellum semicircular, strongly shining, and smooth. Fore leg with many setae as in Fig. 2. Elytra 1.73 times as long as wide, lateral sides almost parallel, posterior end strongly rounded; upper surface strongly convex, humeral callosities hardly elevated, striae slightly depressed, striated punctures large but shallow at basal half, becoming finer gradually to apex, with long setae, interstriae covered with small punctures in a row and coarser than those of striae; declivity nearly convex, suture elevated, 1st striae weakly depressed, finely punctured at striae and interstriae, 2nd interstriae somewhat widened, without tubercles.

Length: Ca. 3 mm.

Habitat: Many specimens were collected by MOTONORI INOUE at Nopporo National Forest near Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan on the 18th of August, 1958.

Tree attacked: *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* BRITT. (Oregon pine)

Specimens: Holotype and paratypes are in the Government Forest Experiment Station, Tokyo, and paratypes are in the Hokkaido Branch of the Government Forest Experiment Station, Toyohira, Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Remarks: This species is allied to *Dryocoetes pini* NIJIMA in shape of body and general condition of setae on upper surface, but may be easily separated by tuft of setae on frons, absence of carinae of head, and elytral punctation, etc. This species is also very closely related to *Dryocoetes affaber* MANNH. from Canada, but may be easily distinguished by presence of shallow and smaller punctation on elytral interstriae and by wider basal corneous part of antennal club.